NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1871.

LAND GRANT BONDS

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

The St. Jeeph and Deurer City Ballood Company, having successfully built and equipped the Eastern Division of its read, extending from the City of St. Jaseph, Mo., to the City of Marysville, Kaneas, a distance of the miles, is new sectively expected in the construction of the Western Breislan of this line of railway, extending from Marywille, Kanaus, to a praction with the Union Pocific Railroad at Fort Kearney Station, a dis-

a trust, e5500,000 of Flor Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Rail-

24,--A I'm hed smeant for from and must risk. The cash is placed to the

page to sell their lands on the line of the road.

tet.-To the payment of the interest on the Roma's during the construction of the read, and, if necessary, for the space of four (4) reads

The narroest of the principal before maturity is not compulsory to the solder of the Boods; but should holders desire to solt, the Trustees as

Every Boul purchasel under this authority is immediately expected

Serignated depositories of this Loan :

Manhaltan Company.

The Bonds have thirty years to can from May 14, 1910, payable in gold,

August, in New-York, Lendon, or Frankfort O. M., at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the currency of the country by which the

with the compone on, or they can be converted into a registered Bond by the surrender of the counses and the lutirest paid to the registered

currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. All kinds of muri-stable securities will be received at the current man

ket value, without commission, in payment of this loan-

Maps, pamphlets, and documents fernished on application. It is believed no han can be offered which reals on a more cold founds. tion than this loan of the St. Joseph and Denver City Religied Company. The most careful and critical examination of the Company's lands by experienced parties, and the estimates of prejudiced persons, have placed Cheir value at not less than \$5 per acre, while others estimate them at a

higher figure. The offers which the Company have received for them fully fustify the assertion that the proceeds of their sale will pay of this load and leave the roud free of bendet debt. These bonds are receivable at en all loans to the provision made for its redemption, and in making their mortgage a consolidated one, covering both road and lands, have whelve

made provision for the payment of this losu by the sale of their landed estate, which is not needed in operating the road, but which was granted to the Company by the United States Government for the express purpose of alding them to construct and operate this road. The St. Joseph and Dearer City Railboad connects at St. Joseph with callways running directly to St. Louis Hannibel, sud Toledo, on the east, and connecting, as it will, with the Union Pacific Head on the west, deavery important link in the confluental chain of railways. It also

Anathrough reliver connection with Chicago. A very large part of the Sincle graded, and trank-injung being now far advanced, will confinue espidly sould the junction with the Union Pecific Road is made. We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds, and are extinded the investments in this Loan will not waly be asfe, but probable. We have our calculations on the fact that

the First Morigage Bonds of this Company on the Eastern Division. tately successfully placed by our free at 952, betw acrossed to 162, and accroed interest, making them rule at 100, or nearly ten per pert missance. Dader all diremasses, we askestaringly recommend them.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

62 DEAD AND 123 INJURED.

FURTHER DETAILS AND INCIDENTS OF THE TER-HIBLE ACCIDENT—ADDITIONAL NAMES OF VICTIMS—THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DIS-ASTER—SUFFICIENT WATER IN THE BOILER,

BUT TOO MUCH STEAM CARRIED. The excitement over the Staten Island catastrophs was at its hight yesterday. At the hospitals, the horrible Morgue, the police-etations, and the ferryhouse, there were hundreds of eager, anxious in quirers after missing relatives and friends. Every now and then word would be given out that another body had been found, another death been reported from Bellevue, or another unfortunate occupant of the Morgue had been recognized; and the immediate surging of the crowds in these places, the rapid gathering into groups, and the increased chattering, would tell how quickly the news had spread.

But the plain story, as yesterday recorded, told the tale. Some two or three hundred men, women, and children had left their close attic lodgings, or their fevered tenement-houses, to catch a breath of the fresh air of the Bay, and know for a few hours the pleasures of green fields and slindy lanes. In a mo ment the dread agencies of nature, controlled but not subdued by man, burst the bonds of its wouldbe ruler, and mutilated corpses, writhing, suffering men and women, and little children too much hurt to ery, were all that were left of the happy, laughing throng of a minute ago. At half-past 1 the boiler of the ferry-boat Westfield exploded, as she lay in her elip at the foot of Whitehall-st., just as she was on point of starting for Staten Island, her passengers numbering about 250. Unfortunately, the desire to catch the breeze from the Bay, and at the same time to avoid the glare of the sun, had collected all immediately over the fatal boiler. When the explosion took place all were blown into the air, some falling into the river, others into the debris in the hold to be scalded and sufficented by the boiling steam. In a motaent the boats from the surrounding docks crowded round, resching the living and recovering the dead. The ambulances from the hospitals, the fire brigade, and the police burried to effer their assistance, and, as fast as possible, the wounded, the Acad, and dving were transferred to the Park Hespital, till it was filled to overflowing. Soon the ambulances from Bellevue arrived to relieve the Park Hospital of a part of its terrible and arduous duty. Rapidly the bodies of those already dead were transferred to the Morgue for recognition, and those who could be moved were carried, after having their wounds temporarily cared for, and being strengthened with stimulants or soothed with morphine, to the more capacious wards of Bellevue Hospital. All night long thousands were searching for a wife, a brother, a sister, or a child. The doctheir profession, and long before midnight those still alive had received all the medical care that was pos-

The scenes at the Morgue told only too truly of the awful sorrow of hundreds; and despite the care of Warden Brennan, his sympathy, and gentle treat ment of the mourners, the spectacle of their grief was most harrowing. But thousands did not suceeed in galning any satisfactory reply to their inquiries. It was impossible to admit them all into the Hospital, and half the dead and wounded were unknown. THE TRIBUNE, therefore, took great care to publish as correct a list of the sufferers and their number as could possibly be obtained. The names and addresses of all those identified were published, and although the sad list was longer and more numerous than that of the other leading journals, it appears, unfortunately, to be more correct. The numbers as given in *The Herald* were: 45 killed, of whom 23 were unknown, and 73 wounded, all known-total, 118. The Pines: 33 killed, 13 unknown, and 103 wennded, 5 miknown-total, 13d. The World: 31 killed, 24 unknown, and 108 wounded, 8 unknown-total, 139. THE THIBUNE: 47 killed, 23 noknown, and 121 wounded, 1 unknown-total, 108. It is sad to have to record that even these last numbers have been largely added to

WHAT THE COMPANY OFFICERS SAY. THEY CANNOT FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY-CAPT.

VANDERBILT NOT TO BE FOUND-THE NUM-

EER OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD. The Secretary of the Staten Island Ferry eday, that it was as yet in Sailed Sinies, States of New York, Mussichuseits, and Illinois, and puny bas rigidily cross-examined the engineer, fireman, captain, and pilot, and he cannot attach the slightest blame to any of these officers. This statement, however, must be taken for wint it is worth, as regards the engineer. The allowance of steam pressure to the square inch is, according to the Government certificate, 2 pounds to the square inch. To prevent accidents the Government compols the use of what is known as a "locked safety-valve," which is only necessible to the Government inspectors. At a pressure of 27 pounds The engineer admits that steam had just begun to each through this valve at the time of the explosion, thus incidentally admitting the fact that he did not pro viously know the amount of the pressure of steam, and that he had neglected his english. Had the boiler been a sound one, it would doubtless have resisted the pressure till the safety-valve relieved it. But the boiler was a patched one, and that close to a weak spot-the manhole, through which the engineers enter the boller to clean it out. That the boller was unsound at the break there can be little doubt; for it was on the representa-Office with reference to the piece that was blown on to the dock, that made Inspector Jamison seize the piece

and carry it off to Police Headquarters.

The Inspector's certificate of the Westfield, after giving the date of her building, 1862, and her tunuage, 639 1-10 tuns, and fpronouncing her in every way seaworthy, goes on to say that " she is provided with one low-pressure boiler, 24 feet long, 10 feet diameter, and 12 feet width of front, with return flues, the iron of varying thickness. The said boiler has been subjected to a hy drostatic pressure of 54 pounds to the square inch; and the square inch. That there is one safety valve with 29 square inches area, and the load prescribed is such as to allow but 25 pounds pressure per square inch, and left in charge of the engineer; and one locked safetyvalve of 8 inches diameter, loaded to 27 pounds pressure per square inch. Has two supply pipes of three inches in diameter, and has sufficient means to keep the water, at all times and under all circumstances, up to inches diameter. Has one low-pressure engine of 50 inches in diameter of cylinder and 10 feet stroke; one water-gauge and one steam-gauge. Has no alloyed meta on the flues which fuses at -- pounds on the outside bolices, and at — pounds on the inside boilers." The certificate ends by declaring the general equipment of visions of the law.

The Secretary stated that the directors of the Company had taken every pains to make their boats as safe and trustworthy as possible, and that this is the first time that they have had a boiler explode. Out of the 13 directors no less than 10, including the President of the Company, reside on Staten Island; and, as they all travel sekward and forwardjevery day, they were not likely to endanger their own lives by knowingly keeping in use boilers or vessels which they did not believe to be safe to a high degree. They court and are most anxious for a thorough investigation into the cause of the secident, and trust that the Coroner will be able to discover the cause of what, so far, they are utterly unable to account

With regard to the number of passengers on board. they do not believe it exceeded 250, all told. The cap-tain, pilot, deck-hands, and the boatmen lounging around the slip all agree on this point, some putting it as tow as 200. Up to the moment of the explosion the receipts of the Company show that 3,000 passengers had poid their fares. But of these 700 were railway passengers. There had been eight trips during the dayfour ordinary trips and four railway trips. The Westfield's, which was not a railway trip, would have made the ninth. Dividing the 3,400 passengers over the nine trips gives an average of 377 passengers to each trip. But from this number the Secretary

deducts 150, the average number of railway passengers, leaving 227 as the number likely to have been on board

the Westfield. The Eccretary also pointed out that, whereas one hour had intervened between all the previous trips, the Westfield was to start on a half-hour trip. thus giving only half the time for the accumulation of passengers at the ferry-house. He said, moreover, that it was not generally known that they were running balf-

Capt. Vanderbilt, the President of the Staten Island Ferry Company, was at the Company's office, early yesterday, but left, quite exhausted, about 12 o'clock. He was unable to throw any light on the cause of the catas trophe, and, apparently feeling that he could do no good was anxious to get away from the scene, and so avoid the endiese and unanswerable inquiries addressed to bun.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE!

PLENTY OF WATER IN THE BOILER - OVER-PRESSURE OF STEAM-A DEFECTIVE BOILER. The piece of the boiler taken by Police Inspector Jamison to Police Headquarters is about five feet long, eighteen inches wide at one end, and tapers to six inches at the other. It is in the shape of a rightangle triangle, and weight 57 pounds. The weakest place in this triangle was evidently at the base, where a line of rivets remains. The Police Inspector says that when he found this piece only a thin scale showed a bright edge at this fracture, the rest of the thickness (five-sixteenths of an inch) having a dall black look that showed either an old fracture or the oxidization of the tren. The other side of the right angle is tern through the centers of a line of rivet holes, while the

third side is tern in a ragged way. THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR'S EXAMINATION. Joseph Belknap, United States Supervising Inspector-General, having charge of the inspection of boilers and steamboats under the recent act of Congress, accompanied by Assistant Inspector Lee, called yesterday at Police Headquarters and informed Superintendent Kelso that Secretary Boulvell had directed him to make a thorough inspection of the boiler, in order to ascertain the cause of the explosion. He was shown the above-described fragment, which was blown into the air and Island Ferry sip. This fragment had been placed on board the steamer Northfield, but Inspector Jamison, noticing the peculiar fracture mentioned, ordered it to

Gen. Belkeap and Inspector Lee expressed the opinion that the iron of which the boiler was constructed was originally of the best quality. The manner in which it has been torn in some places and the grain of the metal show how tough it is. The inspectors exam-ined the iron carefully, especially at the place where the flaw is supposed to be; but they came to no conclusion about it, apparently seeming mable to account for the defect. They will only announce their decision after an exhaustive examination of the whole matter.

A practical engineer, who is one of the police inspectors, and was formerly a steamboat man, on examining the fragment, insisted that nothing but lack of water in the boiler could have caused the explosion. Great strength of boiler iron is not required, he thinks, if the water is attended to. He had often stopped holes in offers with wooden plays without saffering damage

THE GIVER OF THE CERTIFICATE.

John K. Matthews, the Government Inspector, was mite reticent when visited yesterday morning; he was willing indeed to give full particulars concerning his inspection of the boiler on June 12, but would not express himself very decidedly concerning the cause of the accident, though it was evidently his opinion that the regis-try of the steam must have been carelessly taken by the engineer. Sometimes, however, a register will become defective if not closely watched, and will deserve an expert engineer. Mr. Matthews has been a practical steamboatman and inspector for many years, and says that no boat for which he has given a certificate ever expleded before. He recollects distinctly the inspection of this boiler, because it was secidentally tested beyond the usual limit. His books show that the hydrostatic pressure applied to the boiler was 34 pounds. The rule is that low-pressure engines shall be registered at three-fourths the hydrostatic pressure, and the Westfield is therefore allowed 25 pounds. But the hydrestatic pressure at the time of inspection was not relieved promptly upon notice, and before it was taken off it reached about 40 pounds. He says that while this heavy pressure was on, he examined every part of the belier, and found no leaks or deviations in the surface; it was, in fact, to all appearances, above the

The appearance of the fragments of the boiler, as the ressel lies at the Novelty Works, seems to corroborate the theory that the explesion was not caused by lack of water. Wm. Vauderbilt and Charles Copeland, who visited the wreck, especially noticed that the flues which run through the beller are still ceated with a white sedibecause the fires would have burned these flues to the red solor usually assumed by very hot from in a few monenfs after the water had given out, if there had been

Thomas F. Powers, the Brooklyn Boiler Inspector, yes-terday examined the expleded boiler of the Westfield,

and makes a report as follows:

"I have this day examined the exploded botter of the stramboat Westfeld; I find the botter is of the return fine style of the following dimensions: Fire-box, II feet diameter? I feet long; shell, 5-18 iron, 10 feet diameter, 15 feet long, centaining 10 fines, 14 feet long. The rupture appears to have taken piace in the shell of the botter about 8; feet from the back connection. There was one course of sheets which opened at the lower part of each side and tore the sheets at the livet holes, straightening the sheets to the opposite side of the being, carrying the deck and cabin away. The other part of the shell was driven to the forward part of the boat and wedged in the bow. and makes a report as follows:

The explosion, in my optulon, occurred from an over pressure of sleam, usthere is no appearance of low water, but on the contrary, there is every vidence of there having been plenty of wat v in the botter."

A PLAUSIBLE THEORY.

I have just concluded a careful examination of the exploded steam generator of the Westfield, and ind the cause of the diasers very plain. The boiler is of the return fine type in which the gaseous products of of the exposed scann such as the property of the return fine type in which the gaseous products of the return fine type in which the gaseous products of the return fine type in which the gaseous products of the chimney at the front end. This chimney passes centrally through the steam and water space of the bodier, in other words, with the interior of the shell or body. This shell, in its main length, is of a cylindrical form, and is torn apart croawise near its center, the rupture following for the most part a circumferential line of rivets. The rear half of the shell was thrown back and jammed into the end of the huil so that as it lies its open end is of sharply defined triangular form. The bodier itself was pitched forward some distance toward the machinery. The force of the explesion being exerted under the rear deck, flung it upward and tore it into a perfect mass of splinters.

boiler itself was pitched forward some distance toward the machinery. The force of the explosion being exerted ander the rear deck, flung it upward and tore it into a perfect mass of spinters.

The freehly torn surface of the boiler shell is either moderately bright or covered with red rust, but a close view shows that from a point on the right hand side dlooking toward the fire-box), about is inches above the level of the upper tier of flaes, to a point about over the center of the boiler, the surface is black, showing beyond cavil that between these two points the rupture is not of recent date. This old flaw is not less than four feet six inches in length by actual measurement, the metal having been parted clear through along the line of rivets. It is here, undoubtedly, that the boiler first gave way. This fracture, which must have existed for a long time, was probably romotely caused by unequal contraction and expansion of the boiler from changes of temperature, the shell being firmly stayed from either end, but comparatively free at the center, so that in expanding or contracting the metal at the joint would bend upon itself alternately in opposite directions at the weakest point, viz. the circumferential line where nearly one-half the metal is cut away for rivet holes.

I took occasion to lift the safety-valve and lever at the top of the sieam drum, which had evidently not been edjusted for a considerable time, as shown by the rust mark left on the lever when the weight was slightly moved. The valve-stem shows marks of corresion and neglect, and I am strongly disposed to believe that the apparatus would require much more pressure to lift the valve than when it was originally fitted for use. With regard to the steam prossure, this is stated to have been brink fire the pressure would increase very rapidly, and might in these few minutes much exceed that of the brick fire the pressure with increase very rapidly, and might in these few minutes much exceed that of the brick fire the pressure of the explosion on

A NEW CHEMICAL THEORY. Dr. Frederick Jentz, a well-known physician of this city, and an experienced chemist, has recently devoted considerable time to the study of the probable causes of steam-boiler explosions. In the course of his experiments he has discovered, he thinks, that the smallest quantity of oil introduced into a boiler while steam is generating, will cause an explosion, and he believes that many explosious bave occurred through the carelessness

of persons oiling the machinery, in allowing some of the oil to become mixed with the water before being intro duced into the boiler. Dr. Jentz will shortly lavite some experts and others to witness a practical illustration of his discovery. He states that some common seda mixed with the water will prevent explosion from the above cause, as the seds turns the oil into seap, and thereby

ADVENTURES OF SURVIVORS. FORTUNES OF AN EXCURSION PARTY FROM

renders it perfectly harmless.

Mayor Francis C. Carroll, City Clerk Samuel W. Sherleck, Aldermen Jacob Levi, Wm. Philipson, and —— Bradley, and Philip Echel, Chief Engineer, all of Syracuse, N. Y., were recently appointed a Committee to select a new steam fire-engine for the Fire Department of that city. After stopping at several places, they left Hudson on Saturday morning, reaching here in the afternoon, and taking rooms at the Grand Central Hotel. The party visited Brooklyn and several places in this city, and were shown specimens of the engines in use. On Sunday they intended to visit Long Branch, but as there was no boat, they concluded to take a sail to Staten Island. All of the party, with the exception of Alderman Bradley, who wished to visit ome friends in Brooklyn, went on board the boat. Mr. Sherlock states that the Mayor, Alderman Levi, and Chief-Engineer Echel were on the promenade deck look ipson and Sherlock were seated further back. Buddenly there was a dreadful crash, resembling a peal of thun the darkness, and soon became unconscious. When he recovered he found himself in the water, but there was a weight resting on his head and body that prevented him from rising to the surface. He thinks that it was a portion of the deck that was blown overboard, but it

may have been portions of the wreck which were scattered thickly around. Finding that he would drown unless he exerted himself, he dived, and swimming under water some little distance, had the satisfaction of coming to the surface. In his struggles he had sprained his ankle and received a severe cut on the head, but otherwise is now uninjured. A short distance from him was Aiderman Philipson. Both were taken out of the water by some boatmen and landed at the Battery. They som secured a carriage, and were conveyed to their hotel, where they have since been under medical treatment. Alderman Levi states that Mayor Carroll, Chief Echel

and himself were in the forward cabin close to the railing, looking out on the bay; he remarked that the boat was behind time, and lighted a fresh char; suddenly he heard a crash, and then felt himself going upward; he came down on his face, and could see nothing for two or three minutes; he tried to get up, but could not; in his struggles he grasped something hot, and burned his right hand severely; finally, he succeeded in rolling over and gaining his feet; he then saw the Mayor standing a little distance away, bleeding quite freely from outs on the face : Chief Echel called to him and said he was badly hurt; they looked down in the water, and saw that Alderman Philipson and City Clerk Sherlock were recelv-ing assistance from a boatman; Levi and the others then walked a short distance, stepping over the body of a dead horse, and were helped achore by the police; they went into a salcon at Whitehall and Southests., and the person in charge treated them very inhumanly, refusing even to give them a chair. A young man in the saloon, who claimed to have been in Syracuse, and to know several of the party by sight, procured brandy for them. Finally, calling carriages, all of the party were removed to their hotel, and attended by a surgeon. Mayor Carroll's hands were badly scalded. Alderman Levi had his right hand badly scalded, left shoulder and clow dislocated, and left wrist sprained. He also received a number of severe contualons on the face. Chief Echel had his left arm fractured, both hands severely scalded, and contusions on the head and face. Alderman Philipson was injured internally. All of the party are doing well, but it will be several days before they will be able to leave the hotel,

FATE OF GARIBALDI'S OLD PARTNER. Among the residents of Staten Island who were injured only one is not in the employ of the Ferry Com-pany. He is Antonio Monei, an Italian, aged 54 years, who came to America in 1849. When the explosion o curred he was standing at a window in the gentlemen' cabin of the Westfield, smoking and enjoying the fresh sea-breeze. He was thrown half through the window by the force of the explosion, his head hurled against the wood-work and fractured, and his face, hands, and knees were terribly scalded by the steam. He was removed to the barge office, where, being recognized by friends-Mr. Antonio Regano and Col. Holbrook of the police—he was placed in a carriage and taken to Staten Island on the extra beat at 9 o'clock p. m. He was conveyed immediately to his home—a small cottage on Forrest-st., in Clifton—and attended by Dr. King of the Sailors' Retreat. Mr. Monei lies in the same room that was the sleeping apartment of patriot which he brought from Europe still hang against the wall over the bed in which he slept. Near the house is the candle factory in which the Antonio Monci spent many days of labor. Mr. Monci is at present engaged in the manufacture of paper from seaweed by a process of his own invention, having a factory at Perth Amboy. He owns a large number of patents. In appearance he is extremely large in stature; his hair, beard, and mustache are gray. His injuries present a horrible sight, but are not believed to be fatal. STORY OF A DECK-HAND.

Charles Randt, residing in Bay-st., Edgewater, years, one of the deck-hands, was injured by falling into the hold of the vessel, but not seriously. He is at home. He states that the scalded fireman, Robert Crossen, remarked to him immediately before the accident that there was plenty of water in the boiler.

THE FIREMAN'S STORY. Robert Crossen, the freman mentioned above, lives in Fourth-st., Elgewater, and is married. He was scalded on the right arm, side, and cheek, and was struck on the chin by a large piece of coal. He was in the fire-room when the boiler expleded, and was knocked down senseless, but he soon recovered, so that he carried Patrick Finnigan, another fireman, out of the wrock. He was well enough to be at work yesterday on one of the ferry-

THE PILOT'S STATEMENT. James McGee, the pilot of the Westfield, resides on Montgomery ave., Tompkinsville, in a small white cetage. He was in the wheel-house, in the act of ringing the signal for starting, when he was thrown 60 feet in the air, amid the flying fragments and splinters. He fell on the hurricane-lock and was senseless, but after ward got up and helped in rescuing other victims. He s bruised on the clows and hips and scaleded on the right arm. He was yesterday at work on the ferry-beat

People at Tompkinsville heard the low report of the explosion, and saw the dense volume of smoke rising from the distant slip at Whitehall. The telegraph and nounced the disaster, and the ferry-boat then in the slip was immediately sent to New-York.

HOW FRIENDS WERE LOST. James Rayner, an Englishman, age 51, of No. 9 Cannon-st., went to the forward part of the boat, while his son remained to pay the fare. As young Rayner stepped on the boat he heard an unusual noise, and, terning, ran ashore. The explosion at once followed.

John W. Risley, age 28, of Atlantic City, N. J.: employed as clerk at No. 239 Third-ave. Died from scalds at St. Luke's Hospital. He walked from the boat to the Center-st. Hospital, where his scalds were dressed, and he then proceeded to his boarding house in the upper part of the city. Feeling worse during the evening, his scalds paining him very badly, he was induced to visit St. Luke's Hospital. He grew rapidly worse and died

early resterday.

Isaac F. Haywood, age 24, a silversmith, of No. 74 Canal-st., left home in company with a young man named Peel. At the time of the explosion they were standing near the smoke-stack. Young Haywood was instantly killed, his face and head being shockingly disfigured. Both were thrown into the water. Peel walked home to Division near Ekiridge-st. He is a son of the butcher who does business there. The body of Hay wood was removed to his parents' residence, yesterday. Richard Harney, age 25, of No. 91 Atlantic st., Brook lyn, was scalded and thrown into the water. The body

was removed from the Murgue, yesterday, to his late August Bahr, age 16, a German, of No. 166 Seventh-st., was scalded and blown into the water, but managed to struggle to within a few feet of the shore, when he sank, and was drowned. The body was soon afterward re-

covered and removed to his parents' residence. Mrs. Mary Shay of No. 34 Cherry-st. was sitting on the

See Eighth Page.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE PURCHASE SYSTEM -A MOTION CENSURING THE GOVERMENT VOTED DOWN BY EIGHTY MAJORITY-PRINCE ARTHUR'S ANNUITY PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

LONDON, Monday, July 31, 1871. In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville, ia moving a favorable answer to the Royal Message on behalf of Prince Arthur, urged that the demand merely fulfilled the contract made at the beginning offthe reign of the Queen. He speke in warm eulogy of the Prince, whose visit to Canada had secured the affection of the

Colonists. The Duke of Richmond heartily seconded the motion, which was carried without a division. The Duke of Richmond then moved a vote of censure of the Queen's Measage abolishing the Purchase System in the army as an unworthy ministerial resort. He denounced, in strong language, the speeches made at the banquet at the Mansion House on Saturday in relation to the Treaty of Washington, and claimed that the Royal preregative was much strained in the ratification of

that instrument without the assent of Parliament. Earl Granville spoke in defense of the Message abolishing the Purchase System, as responding simply to the previous action of the House of Commons.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the Lords were bound to resent this great outrage; for, unrebuked, it would remain a standing menace to the authority of the House of Lords.

The Dake of Argyll severely reprobated the suggestion of the Marquis of Sallsbury, stigmatizing it as narrowly and bitterly partisap.

Lord Romilly contended that such an exercise of the yal prerogative was unprecedented.

Lord Penzance defended the action of the Government, and argued to show that the interposition of the Crown

in this case was entirely constitutional. The Earl of Derby strongly advocated the motion to censure, and Earl Russell said he would vote for it, declaring that the Covernment had incurred a serious re-

Lord Northbrook thought the proposed course of the Government was the only possible one left for it to

Lord Catrns spoke at great length sgainst the Government, seeking to prove that its use of the royal power was without precedent.

At the conclusion of Lord Cairne's speech, a vote was taken and the motion of censure was defeated, the Government having a majority of 80. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that

unless the bill relative to the elections were passed by Tuesday, an October session of Parliament was immi-Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor, member for Leicester, denounced the proposed appropriation for Prince Arthur, who, he said, had "better serve the country than be its

pensioner." After some further discussion, the bill

granting an annuity of £15,000 per annum to Prince

Arthur was passed by a vote of 276 yeas to 11 nays. The House then went into Committee on the Elections Bill. Mr. Gladstone opposed various amendments. A division was had on the proposition that election expenses be paid out of local taxation, which resulted in a majority of 96 against the Government.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PRINCE AR-THUR'S ANNUITY—A MEETING IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE—THE PRINCE OF WALES EN ROUTE TO IRELAND. LONDON, Menday, July 31, 1871.

In addition to the meeting held in Hyde Park, yesterday, a meeting was convoked in Trafaizar-square, to-night, to protest against the proposed allowance to Prince Arthur. Five thousand people were present. Speakers addressed the masses at different points, and much excitement was manifested. The entire police reserve was called out, and selzed a Communist flag carried by one of the clubs, smid bolsterous demonstrations. Some fighting is reported, and arrests have been made. The meeting adjourned in disorder, and the crowds were dispersed by the police.

Disputches from Dublin report that great enthusiasm Wales to Ireland. The Prince is already on the route. accompanied by Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, a number of other members of the nobility, and many officers of the army. The Royal party will arrive at Dublin to-night. The Prince will review the troops in Phoenix Park on Friday, and the Lord Mayor's ball is expected to surpass in thing of the hind which has yet been given in Ireland. Thirty of the Newcastle strikers have gone to the United States.

The Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, D. D., Dean of St. Paul's Church, died to-day, in his 51st year. LATER-THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND-

COOL RECEPTION.
DUBLIN, Monday, July 31, 1871. The Prince of Wales and party arrived this evening, and had a popular reception. The weather was unusually cold for the season, and although the streets were crowded with spectators, the demonstrations were not so enthusiastic as they might have been under more favorable circumstances. The Fenian eleover the route to the Castle, some hisses were heard from the sidewalks. The city is gaily decorated with flage, but the illumination, to-night, is not so general as

FRANCE.

JULES FAVRE'S RESIGNATION CONFIRMED-RE-SULT OF THE PARIS ELECTIONS-PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE ARMY-THE COMMUNISTS. Parts, Monday, July 31, 1871. The acceptance of the resignation of Jules

Favre, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is confirmed, The result of the first and supplementary elections for members of the Mupicipal Council of Paris, has been declared. The Council is composed of as Conservatives, moderate Republicans, 27 Republicans, and 10 Ultras. The fact that comparatively few ballots were cast at the municipal elections, and that the great mass of the voters abstained from the exercise of the franchise, is generally attributed to the continuance of military rule in Paris, which exercises a baneful influence in all classes

of society.

President Thiers is consulting with Gen. Classy with a view to increasing the army. President Thiers, in re plying to a delegation from the occupied provinces, inti-mated that in six weeks the occupation by the German

troops would be limited to Champagne and Lorraine. The number of Communists awaiting trial is 32,000. In order to render possible the disposition of so great a number of cases, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly, increasing the number of Judges, and removing all restrictions from those Judges who have at any time committed themselves against, or been obliged to act

against the Versailles Government. The immense porcelain factories at Sevres, work in which has been entirely suspended since the commencement of the siege of Paris by the Germans, are to be at

THE REPORTS OF SUFFERING FROM PAMINE AND PESTILENCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN EXAGGER-LONDON, Monday, July 31, 1871.

The Persian Minister denies explicitly the ports which have been received recently concerning the ravages committed by famine and pestilence in Per sia. He says there is undoubtedly a lamentable scarcity of food among the poorer classes, and that they are fed at the expense of the Government, in the cemeteries, because there is in them alone sufficient room to accommodate the great crowds of people who appear to the authorities for subsistence. Order is preserved in the cometeries by the police, and from this fact has arisen

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

commercial agents.

the story that force has to be employed for the prevention of the disinterment of the dead for use as food. The Minister expresses the opinion that all the horrible statements emanating from his country are the work of

GERMANY.

ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN EX-MMUNICATED-THE BERLIN MASONS ON A BERLIN, Monday, July 31, 1871.

The Archbishop of Ermeland has pronounced sentence of major-excommunication against Dr. Wollman of Königsberg, and directs that it be read from all the pulpits in the archiepiscopul dlocese.

The journeymen masons of this city have struck work and appointed a committee to confer with the masters. With a view the more speedily to accompital the object of the strike, a resolution has been adopted that it is the duty of all unmarried masons to leave Berlin, and seek for temporary work elsewhere.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DEATH OF THE ARGENTINE MINISTER TO BRAZIL-FIGHTING IN URUGUAY.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to July 3 have en received by mail steamer at Lisbon. The Argentine Minister to Brazii is dead. Fighting continues in Urnguay between the two parties known as the Blancos and

A FORMER BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED AS A COUNTERFEITER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31.-R. B. McGee, a prominent citizen of Trenton, Tenn., and, prior to the war. President of the State Bank at that place, was arrested here last evening, charged with passing counterfelt money. On searching his baggage about \$1,00 in comterfeit United States Treasury notes were found. Owing to the high social position enjoyed by Motice, his arrest

LATER.-R. B. McGoe, arrested yesterday on a charge was taken before the United States Commissioner to day, and in default of \$10,000 ball was sent to jail. About 7 o'clock this evening he scaled the wall and escaped. McGee is 66 years of age, and it is regarded as a mystery how he accomplished the feat.

A YOUNG LADY BRUTALLY BEATEN BY A REJECTED SUITOR.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31 .- A young lady was brutally beaten, yesterday, at London, Shelby County. Henry Ellington, for some time an unsuccessful suitor of Miss Lizzle Smith, on Sunday made a final proposal for her hand, and, being rejected, attacked her. throwing her to the ground and stamping upon her. He then took a brick and beat her head and face in a shocking manner, severing one ear and breaking her jaw. He then fied to the woods, leaving her for dead. An alarm was raised, and he was pursued and caught by the neighbors. He is now in jail. Miss Smith was alone when attacked, her parents being at church. She was alive this morning, but her recovery is impossible. Ellington says he is only sorry that he did not make sucwork of his victim. It is feared that he will be lynched

DARING ROBBERY IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, July 31 .- A daring robbers was committed on Saturday, at the house of Luther P Gay, about six miles from Macdina, Ohio. Mr. Gay was at home, alone, while the rest or the family was attending pic-nic. While in the garden, about noon, he was ad dressed by two strangers, one of whom had a policeman's star on his breast, and pointed a pistel at Mr. Gay's head, while the other said, "I arrest you in the name of the United States as a counterfeiter," at the same time putting Mr. Gay's hands in irons. The robbers then took nim to the house, blindfolded and tied him to a bed, and demanded the keys to his safe, which he refused. The thieves then blow the safe open with powder, robbed it of \$5,000 in U. S. bonds, and several thousand dollars bills, and succeeded in making their escape.

PROBABLY ANOTHER RAZOR MURDER

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- On Saturday night, Andrew Curtain, a white man, while on his way home, accidentally stumbled against a colored man who was carrying a watermelon. The colored man was accom-panied by two other men, who knecked Curtain down, while one of the party drew a razor across his throat, completely severing his windpipe. The wounded man will probably die. The assailants escaped, two policemen being unable to overtake them. The National Re-

publican says: "It is about time this razor business was stopped, and it could be if, in all the cases brought to light, the maxi-num, instead of the minimum, face were imposed, as was done in a case before the Police Cent on Salarias. The men who own razors seem to be entirely too willing and ready to use them for filegitimate purposes and at unseemly times."

DESPERATE AFFRAY BETWEEN TEAMSTERS.

Sr. Louis, July 31 .- On Thursday evening last two teamsters, named William Eppley and George Huddleson, engaged at the sawmill at Tundes, Wayne County, Mo., quarreled concerning an ox that had broken into the cornfield of Eppley. Both men drew revolvers and began firing. Huddleson received two shots in the left leg, fracturing the bone in two places, and Eppley was killed. Huddleson's wounds are thought to be

THE WESTERN OHIO COUNTERFEITERS-NINE-TEEN ARRESTED.

The United States detectives who have been on the track of what is known as the "Western Ohlo Gang of Counterfeiters," seem to have accomplished their object with complete success. Thirteen men are now in jail in Cleveland and six in Indiana. The detectives consider their work done, so far as tracking and capturing are concerned, and will now depart for other fields of labor. The last man secured, William A. Showen, is a

are concerned, and will now depart for other fields of labor. The last man secured, William A. Showen, is a young man, whose father is a wealthy farmer of Marlon, Ohio. The Clereland Leader of Friday last says:

Some time since William A. Showen and his brother were arrested for having in their possession, passing and dealing in counterfeit money. The youth of the former influenced the effects of the secret service, to listen to his protestations of sorrow and promises of assistance in detecting others, as well as reformation in his own life if he were allowed to go free. He professed a knowledge of the secret workings of the gang of which he he laircady become a promising member, and his ofters were accepted, while he was watched with a locar ever, he was placed in a position of danger, and was relief upon as a "roperin." Young Showen entered upon the important offices which he had volunteered to verform. He went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and wingled with those who had been his associates in crime. Exerythdress than could have been expected from the Government, and might have redeemed his character by fulfilling his promise. But he chose a different course. He provided himself who was vatching his movements and walked into the lion's den while he fancied himself secured from those whom he sought to deceive. The generous detective reminded him of his inexperience, and urged him to choose a better line. But the advice was unhected, and even resented by the precocious villain. When Philitheaun was arrested at Fort Wayne on Saturday last, Showen, who had reached that city a few days before, suddenly vacated the neighborhood, hastoning to his father's house near Marion, where he continued to "showe" the spurious currency with which he was well provided. The officer, whose base of operation is in this felt of the last chance for escape, and urged him to choose a better line. But the advice was unhected, and even resented by the precocious villain. When Philitheaun was arrested at Fort Wayne on Saturday last, Showen, w

ARREST OF A MURDERER. Antonia Arata, alias Boojong, an Italian of

desperate character, quarreled with Lazare Calaranta, at Mulberry and New Worth-sts., on June s, and finally snatched a brick from the pavement and threw it at his opponent, fracturing his skull. The wounded man died a few days afterward, and a Coroner's jury brought is a verdict against Arata. The murderer had, however, escaped the immediate pursuit of the police. Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, after making many effects to discover him, arrested him, last evening in Baxter-st. He was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-House.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELLIGRAPH.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELISGRAPH.

J. Knuckles fatally shot G. J. Bradley in an afray at Livermore, Almeia County, Cal., on Sanday.

John T. Picketts, the New-York broker now in jeff at Wilmington, N. C. will be brought before Judge Redman on a sart of babeas corpus on Thursday.

The steamer St. Joseph, bound from St. Louis to Memphis, struck a song at "Able Tow-lived," eight miles above Catro, on Sinday night, and was run on a bar, where she mash in eight Catro, on Sinday night, and was run on a bar, where she mash in eight feet of water. Very little of her freight is damaged, except in the book ble lies straight and can capir be ranged.